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areas the geological formation does not determine the distribution nor the density of either crops or livestock."

It is unfortunate that Great Britain has not awakened as yet to the value of a soil survey in directing the development of agriculture, as well as in affording an explanation of the geographic distribution of crops and systems of farming. Undoubtedly, if a soil map had been available it would have been substituted for this practically useless geological map.

The unique feature of this publication consists in printing the dot maps on oiled paper so as to permit comparison with the physical maps. This detracts somewhat from the visibility of the dot maps, but greatly enhances their value for study purposes. If it had been possible to print the physical maps instead of the dot maps on oiled paper, comparison would have been possible without this diminution of visibility.

The Atlas is of practically the same size and shape as the "Geography of the World's Agriculture," published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture; but why it should have been made of this shape is not so clear, as, unlike the United States, Wales is longer than it is broad, and even with the insert table not more than two-thirds of the page is occupied. These insert tables, showing for each county the acres of arable land and the acreage of the particular crop, also the percentage which this acreage bears to the arable land, are a valuable feature. Also deserving of special note is the fact that the dots are distributed by parishes, which roughly correspond in area with townships in the United States. Thus a more exact and detailed distribution is shown than is possible in the case of the United States, where statistics are tabulated by counties.

The introduction to this Atlas indicates that a corresponding publication for England may be available at an early date. This would constitute an even more notable addition to our knowledge of the agricultural geography of foreign countries; and if the work is carried out with the same detail and care that is shown in the Atlas of Wales, it will be of great value to students of agriculture and geography everywhere. It is hoped that this larger atlas may be published soon. If the author would comment on the physical and economic causes of the distribution of the crops and live stock more fully than has been done in the Atlas of Wales, it would materially enhance the value of the publication to those students in foreign countries particularly who have not had the opportunity to travel in England and, consequently, are not familiar with local conditions.

O. E. BAKER

MAN AND HIS PAST

M. C. BURKITT. **Prehistory: A Study of Early Cultures in Europe and the Mediterranean Basin.** With a short preface by l'Abbé H. Breuil. xix and 438 pp.; ill., bibliogr., index. The University Press, Cambridge, 1921. 9½ x 7 inches.

This new textbook on the prehistoric period appears at a most opportune time, just when interest in research is reviving after the long interruption occasioned by the late war. It will appeal primarily, of course, to workers in the archeological field. But it also contains much that will be of value to students of the history of art; while all those who feel the fascination of the story of primitive man, or who wish to keep in touch with the progress of discovery, will find "Prehistory" abundantly worth the reading.

It may be said by way of premise that Professor Burkitt's choice of a title for his book does injustice to a really excellent piece of work, simply because it awakens too great expectations. As a perusal of the volume will show, comparatively little attention is paid to any part of the Mediterranean Basin, or of Europe either, save southern France and northeastern Spain. Other areas are mentioned only rarely, and then as a rule merely for purposes of comparison or contrast. Further, instead of presenting us with the connected story of man's physical and cultural development during the whole of the prehistoric period, as the title would lead us to expect, the author confines himself almost wholly to the implements and the art of the Old Stone Age. Within these limits of time and space and subject matter, however, the book merits no little praise.

The opening chapter gives a brief but good account of the distribution of early man and the conditions under which he lived; the outline of the development of the science of prehistoric archeology (pp. 10-15) with which it terminates should be particularly useful for purposes of reference. A timely caution is given (p. 2) against confusing cultural and time ages—something that might be obviated if writers would speak of culture stages instead of ages. But Professor Burkitt is hardly justified in characterizing (p. 3) the absence

of a Bronze Age as "abnormal." If he had in mind the particular area indicated in the subtitle of his book he would be perfectly right; but he happens here to be speaking of Fiji. A Bronze Age is by no means a phenomenon of universal or even of general occurrence. It appeared only in a definite area of the Old World, as one of the elements of a particular culture complex. In point of fact by far the greater part of the world has gone directly from the Stone Age into that of Iron.

The second and third chapters deal with the geology of the early human period, while the fourth gives an interesting account of flint and its properties and the various types of implements made from that material. The descriptive classification of Paleolithic artifacts on pages 67-78 is full and explicit. The same mastery of the subject appears in the following eight chapters, treating of the successive culture divisions of the Old Stone Age. These are among the best in the book. The author's suggestion of an African origin for the Chellean culture (p. 86) is of particular interest in the light of the recent discovery in South Africa of a skull of Neanderthaloid type and of implements resembling those found at Chelles-sur-Marne.

Chapters XIII and XIV, dealing with the Neolithic and Bronze Ages and the physical characters of prehistoric man respectively, are brief and would be altogether inadequate were the book really, as its title suggests, a study of the whole prehistoric period.

But the last eight chapters, having to do with the absorbingly interesting subject of the art of primitive man, are again excellent. Chapters XV, on cave art, and XVI, on decorated objects—the so-called *art mobilier*—are especially good. The somewhat limited geographical distribution of the surviving examples of the cave art is well brought out; but, as the author says, it is only in limestone areas that suitable caves occur, so that there may have been painting of a similar sort elsewhere, done on wood or other perishable materials (p. 205). Bison skins, with which Paleolithic man was undoubtedly well supplied, will suggest themselves to those familiar with the American Indian custom of painting on "buffalo robes."

An unusually happy addition to a work of this character is the glossary (pp. xviii-xix), giving the English names of the various types of Paleolithic implements, with their equivalents in French, German, and Spanish. The bibliography is comprehensive, up-to-date, and conveniently arranged, particularly in reference to dates of publication. An equal measure of praise cannot, unfortunately, be given to the index, which is both incomplete and inaccurate. Eoliths, for example, are mentioned repeatedly in the text, and that by no means solely in the chapter devoted to them; yet they are not listed in the index. Again, two of the most important references to copper in the entire book (those on pp. 33 and 37) do not appear, while one that is given (that to p. 160) is wrong. Numerous other instances of the same sort of thing could readily be cited.

It would seem that a good deal of the matter appearing in the footnotes might have been incorporated in the text, while many of the lists and tabulations scattered through the book, valuable though these all are, could have been relegated to an appendix with a distinct gain in readableness.

The forty-seven plates at the back of the book are well chosen; but regard for the convenience of the reader would have suggested their being inserted in juxtaposition to the particular portions of the subject matter which they are designed to illustrate.

By far the most serious defect in the book is the total absence of maps. There are literally scores of instances where even a sketch map in the text would have helped amazingly in showing the distribution of this or that race or culture element; and this is intended as no reflection upon Professor Burkitt's textual presentation of his subject, which is both clear and well ordered. Especially valuable would have been a map giving the geographical boundaries of the successive stages of the Upper Paleolithic; in no other way could the relationship of the peculiar and anomalous Solutrean to the preceding Aurignacian and the subsequent Magdalenian cultures have been so clearly brought out.

These drawbacks notwithstanding—and only the last-named is really serious—"Prehistory" forms a valuable addition to the literature in English dealing with the culture of the Old Stone Age. It should do much to stimulate interest in a line of research whose activities, thus far confined largely to western Europe, it is to be hoped will speedily be extended to embrace other portions of the globe that have been hitherto relatively neglected. For not in Europe, we may be assured, will be found the answer to the problem of man's origin.

J. M. TYLER. **The New Stone Age in Northern Europe.** xviii and 310 pp.; map, ills., bibliogr., index. Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York, 1921. \$3.00. 8 x 6 inches.

So much attention has been drawn of recent years to the Old Stone Age with its numerous and fascinating problems and its slowly unfolding picture of the life of its cave men and its mammoth hunters, that the succeeding period of the Neolithic has undeniably been slighted. Yet the significance of the latter to any reasoned study of the progress of the human race can hardly be overemphasized, for then it was that first appeared the germs of nearly all the basic elements of our own civilization. For this reason, as well as for its own manifold merits, Professor Tyler's book deserves a hearty welcome.

The text is divided into twelve chapters, of somewhat unequal merit. In the first, "The Coming of Man," the various stages of human evolution, physical and cultural, so far as we yet know them, previous to the commencement of the Neolithic, are well presented, although the enormous duration of this earliest period as compared with the succeeding ones might have been indicated with greater emphasis. More, too, might well have been said of the fundamental importance of the line of demarcation between the Lower and Upper divisions of the Old Stone Age. For it was then that the lowly race known as that of Neanderthal, which had so long inhabited Europe, was replaced by that of *Homo sapiens*, to which all existing races belong. Judged from this point of view, the break which occurred between the Mousterian and the Aurignacian subdivisions of the Paleolithic is of vastly greater import than anything that has taken place since in the entire history of man. Yet it is dismissed (p. 30) with less than four lines.

The influence of the former dense forest growth upon the spread of peoples and cultures over the face of Europe previous to the introduction of metal is well brought out in the third chapter, while the fifth, entitled "A Glance Eastward," contains an excellent account of discoveries in western Asia that tend to throw light upon the origins of different elements of Neolithic culture subsequently appearing in Europe. The importance of the widespread trade of prehistoric times receives due notice also, and the influence of geographical factors upon racial distribution and culture diffusion is well analyzed. This chapter is decidedly among the best in the book.

Not quite so much can be said of the following one, dealing with the question of megalithic monuments. It is perhaps hardly fair to criticize a book dealing with northern Europe because it fails to mention phenomena appearing in other regions. Still, since Professor Tyler himself mentions the existence of these constructions as far afield as India (p. 117), it is hard to see why he ignores their occurrence throughout the Indonesian and Oceanic areas, as well as in Japan, where they are so important that the protohistoric period there actually goes by the name of the Dolmen Period. Furthermore, the latest book dealing with this subject that is mentioned in the bibliography bears date of 1913, although very many of the most important investigations in this connection have been carried out since that year. The recent work of G. Elliot Smith and W. J. Perry, in particular, ought by no means to be passed over, even though one may not be prepared to accept all their conclusions.

The twelfth and longest chapter, devoted to "The Coming of the Indo-Europeans," is again one of the best in the book, but the subject is far too large a one to admit of a detailed discussion here.

A general criticism of the work might be that insufficient emphasis is placed upon the strictly communal character of the institutional and economic life of the Neolithic period, although it is true that this is touched upon to a certain extent (e.g. on pp. 275, 276). The "genuine farms" ascribed (p. 131) to the loess regions and the Danube valley, for instance, are likely to suggest to the lay reader the type of rural economy existing today in the British Isles, or in the United States, rather than the rigidly organized village community system, with its suppression of the individual in favor of the group, which actually prevailed.

The bibliography is avowedly incomplete, as indeed could hardly be otherwise. So far as it goes, it is extremely well chosen. It seems strange, however, that a book bearing date of 1921 should contain so few references to works published since 1914. The periodical literature of recent years also deserves more notice than it receives. The index, of only two scant pages, is quite inadequate to a book of this sort. A larger number of maps would seem to have been an improvement. In the one which does appear (facing p. 184), the likelihood of early human migrations from Asia to Africa having occurred right across

Arabia, or around the southern coast of that peninsula, is not indicated, while by some curious mischance the Syr Darya—the classical Jaxartes—is dubbed the Amur.

It may safely be said that "The New Stone Age in Northern Europe" forms a real addition to the literature in English bearing upon the Neolithic Period. Although not an original contribution to knowledge in the sense that it presents facts not hitherto published, it will undoubtedly prove extremely useful for the connected and well-drawn picture it gives of the period to which it is devoted. The author's style is notably attractive and readable. His book will well repay perusal, not only by professed students of the past, but by the public at large.

C. W. BISHOP

O. G. S. CRAWFORD. **Man and His Past.** xiv and 227 pp.; maps, ills. Oxford University Press, London, New York, Toronto, Melbourne, 1921. \$4.75. 9 x 6 inches.

Mr. Crawford's book is an illustration of the growing feeling for the unity of knowledge that has of late found expression among a number of the students of man. It is the expression of the devout archeologist who sees in the ordered labors of his chosen work that "one stone the more swings into place" in the temple of knowledge; and who, furthermore, sees it in place in the structure as a whole. Thus the main portion of the book is occupied with discussion of the meaning of archeology and its relation to history, anthropology, and geography. Geography is the space aspect and as such the essential background for the study of any time aspect. It follows that emphasis is laid on the *changing* environment, and a word of caution is given to those who stress environment to the exclusion of all else. "Environment by itself can create nothing when the soil is unprepared. That is the explanation of so many geographical problems." History finds new interpretation and method with recognition of the space factor. Consider for instance the new orientation given to study of the later Middle Ages viewed as the culminating stage of a process of forest clearing that began in prehistoric times. And what is true for history is no less true for prehistory.

Portrayal of the geographical aspect raises the demand for maps, "as important to our knowledge of man's past states as are maps of the world today to the soldier or the economist, or even the politician, if he could but realize it." Not only does the archeologist seek the broad background to his detailed studies in environmental maps—an Atlas of Environment is called for—he must himself use the geographical method in prosecuting his researches. Distributions are as important as the objects distributed. Thus are determined the sites of ancient settlements, of trade routes, and movements of peoples (see Mr. Crawford's paper "Prehistoric Geography" elsewhere in this *Review*); and "the growing map is the source of all inspiration."

"Man and His Past" is concerned with no detail, it discusses no special region or period, save for the illustration of archeological method given in the chapter entitled "Roman Roads," from the author's immediate field of work. It is a view from the hilltops, a heartening and courageous view.

H. J. FLEURE. **Geographical Factors.** 31 pp.; bibliogr. (Helps for Students of History, No. 44.) Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, London, 1921. 6d. 7 x 5 inches.

The thesis of Dr. Fleure's booklet is essentially similar to that of Mr. Crawford's "Man and His Past" (see above)—the fundamental fact of the unbroken continuity of human experience. The study of human experience involves the elements of "time" (history), "type" (anthropology), and "place" (geography). The danger of giving undue weight to one factor is illustrated by the view of environment as a control of human action in the narrow, determinist sense. For instance "without sufficient reference to the general world setting and the working of inherited momentum, it is but too easy to go astray and to 'explain' the Vikings of the fjords of Norway as the product of their environment without realizing the limitation of such views due to the fact that the Vikings are also characteristic products of a certain period."

The making of history has its correlative in the altering of environment; hence the need of maps of past as well as present conditions, maps requiring the co-operation of workers in several fields—historians and anthropologists and geographers. There is also the forward outlook, the changing environment of the future, a study that makes heavy demands now that "the effective environment" of each one of us is "nearly the whole world."